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CANADA'S
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In This Issue:

"No Actresses"

By Robert Carson

A Short Story showing
what candor can do to
a Movie Queen



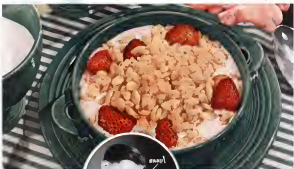
A Word Picture of
Kitchener-Waterloo
By Frederick Edwards



Beverley Baxter's
LONDON LETTER



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The Empire's Second Line Must Be Ready

AS THIS is written, Parliament has endorsed the Government's considerable measures pending for mobilization of all human and material resources for the defence of Canada and for spending collected resources to Britain.

Public opinion in every corner of the Dominion was not only prepared for such action as had been urged, it. Rapid and efficient implementation of these measures will meet with equally determined response.

Events have made Canadian reality. They know that with Britain as the sole fortress left to defend the front line of Democracy, the second line in North America.

While confident that the underlying material is not to be overestimated, and without denying the dangers of the shores, they know that every conceivable possibility must be prepared for, that the Empire's second line must be ready.

Has plans covering all possible contingencies been completed long ago. Any extension of the war in the role of the Atlantic could not be met, even in joint operation with the United States, by plans improved on the spot of the moment.

The Government's task is to determine promptly and without delay, (1) the exact character of the proper emergency measures, (2) to prepare quickly and efficiently, the war material required.

In the first case, being the acknowledged right of Germany, Britain cannot do, our thinking for us, cannot supply us with arms of war.

Canada has to think for herself, work out her own plan, meet them from safely and in the most practical way.

The Prime Minister has indicated to Parliament that an attack on Canada was inevitable. Single-minded, we would have ordered the war on the power with which to strike not part of North America as unchangeable between against any all-out warfare by the Axis war machine. We would not be apprehensive, of course. There we say clearly that in such circumstances the United States would be with us in arms in addition to her present support in supply.

But to be properly effective, joint effort needs joint strategy, joint planning in advance of an emergency.

In both countries there is informed opinion, which sees the necessity of immediate conferences between the military general staffs of the United States and Canada (they may have taken place before this is read) and the arrangement of a defence mutual defence agreement between the two countries under which there would be planned co-operation of effort from the word "go," and when that word is given.

We have no knowledge as to the character of the exchanges between the governments of the two countries, but any such move would be just common sense. Political absorption of this country by the United States would not be avoided. We would be a better equipped partner in the Empire, and there should be no difficulty in all in co-ordinating a joint North American strategy with that of Britain and the other Dominions.

It goes without saying that in order that it may be presented by the United States, it would be fully to government what that country can do immediately. Canada has got to work fast and not on her own effort.

In regard to both the planning of our defence preparations and all the supply of necessary materials, the question of personnel and organization is of paramount importance.

As the war of Britain's goes to press, there is in many quarters a demand that General Macdonald should be brought back to Canada to deal, by decision by the Government, the basic program for our military, naval and aerial effort.

Against this have been raised the points that General Macdonald is of such service to Britain that it would not be wise to withdraw him, that he would not want to leave his men, that our own officers would be unable to do so, that it would be impractical as lack of confidence in the Minister of National Defence, Colonel Roblin.

We venture the opinion that Colonel Roblin would be the last man to consider a call by General Macdonald as indicating lack of confidence in his own ability, or as an implication on the defence strategy. Colonel Roblin, as the responsible head of the Defence Ministry, would be the last to recognize the necessity of leaving it to him and the best technical advice available.

If there is another view as to the value of General Macdonald is experience as a soldier, administrator and politician, and who has the best technical knowledge of every machine and British army and navy plan, all right. If not, then Macdonald should be brought back to do the job. It's a job for Britain as well as for Canada.

It's a job of telling us how to get our war effort in that of Britain, how to co-ordinate our program with the defence preparations of the United States. It's a job for a man who can act swiftly and easily.

The second major problem is that of supply. There is a business aspect, not a business man's view of the highest caliber man handle their policies.

The Government has announced to its constituents a number of most capable businessmen, and all power to a far thing on that up to the time of writing, there is no co-ordinator of supply.

A big business may have a hand of direction, each number of his own business, and all power to a far thing on that up to the time of writing, there is no co-ordinator of supply.

The last industrial and business opinion Macdonald can give, the direction that there should be immediate appointment of an experienced, proved industrial administrator as co-ordinator of supply.

He should have sweeping authority, delegated in plain by the Minister of Munitions and Supply. He should be assured only for results, speedy results, efficiently and economically produced.

He should have no cabinet post, and no political duties or responsibilities. The Minister of Munitions and Supply can be his contact with the cabinet and with other places of the war effort.

He should have full power to set up his own supply and purchasing organization. He should appoint his own assistants and his own advisers. Above all, he will know where to put his head on the right man for every job. The man he chooses will also be capable of securing their own complete and efficient assistance. This is the type of very well run business unit to which results.

He would unquestionably take full use of many of the able executives, executives and public servants already at work on the job under the agreement leadership of Hon. C. D. Howe. He would co-ordinate, intensify and direct their efforts. This would free Mr. Howe for his full-time work as liaison officer between the cabinet and the supply machine.

Appointment of a great addition to plan our war effort and of a great industrialist to produce the supplies will cut the drive for best personnel, our resources. Ministers of the Government are securely and ardently striving to win the war. Their responsibilities are great, too great to be assigned by administrative work that others, by long business training, ought to be able to do better.

These remarks are made in the most cordial spirit. This publication, aware that the Government in every united effort that has power of success.

Writing the war and that 1982/83.



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